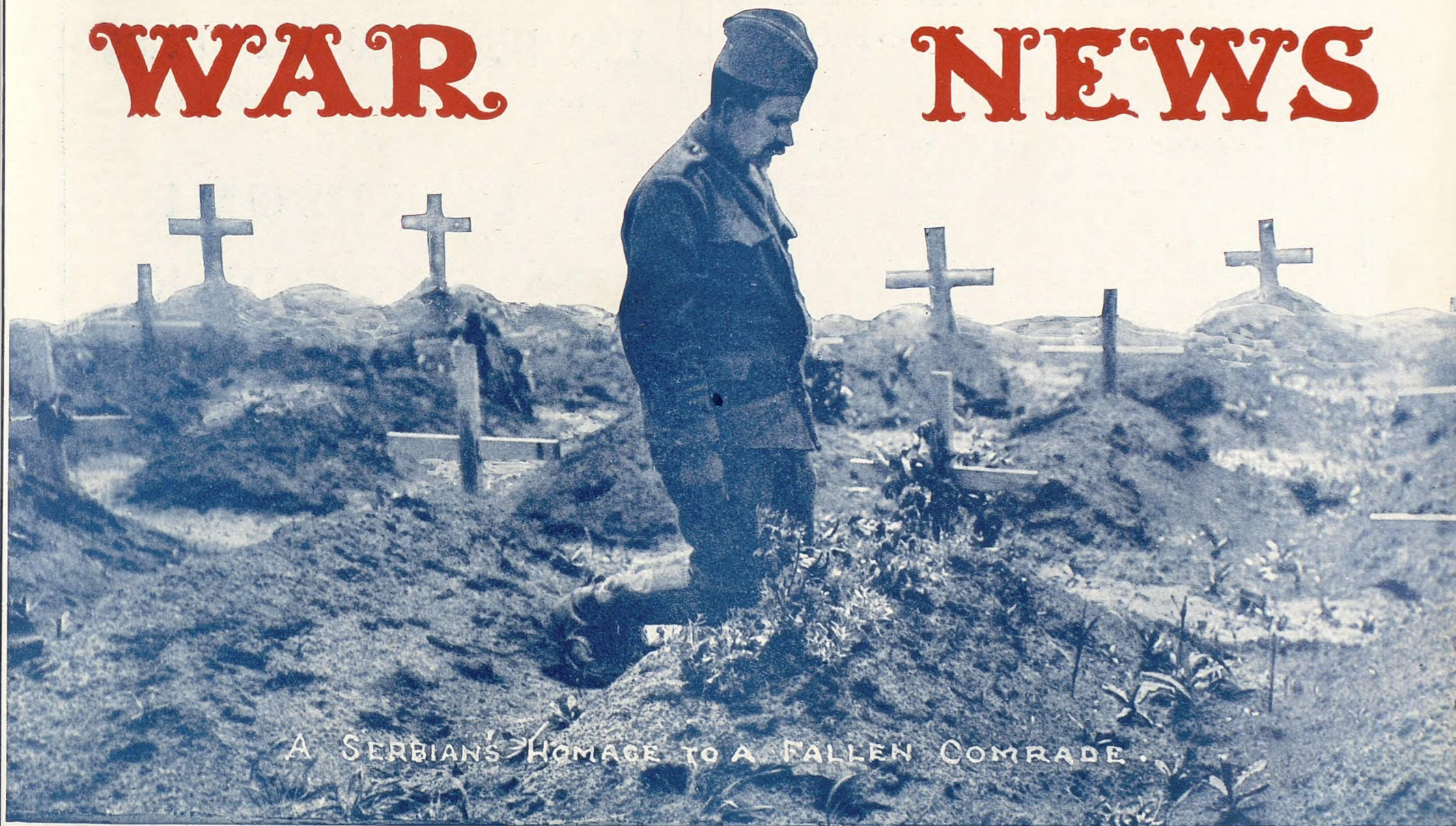


THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



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OF
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PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY MORNINGS—SIXPENCE.



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"THE SKETCH" IN THE TRENCHES.

IN the July issue of *Blackwood's Magazine* the "Junior Sub.," whose most interesting series, entitled the "First Hundred Thousand," is appearing monthly in that periodical, describes a typical "dug-out" in Flanders.

"Observe this eligible residence on your left. It has a little door nearly six feet high and a real glass window, with a little curtain. Inside, there is

a bunk, six feet long, together with an ingenious folding wash-hand stand, of the nautical variety, and a flap-table. The walls, which are painted pale-green, are decorated with elegant extracts from the *Sketch* and *La Vie Parisienne*."

Nearly every dug-out is beautified by pictures from the *Sketch*, which is the favourite paper at the Front.

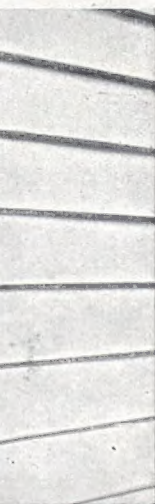
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CORNER.

part of the rifle-
the men outside
which serves as the
photos. by S. and G.]

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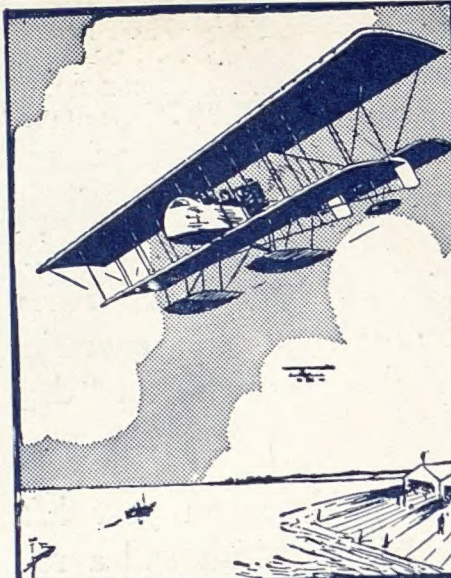
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AN UNSPORTSMANLIKE INDIGNITY INFLICTED ON BRAVE FOES: CAPTURED RUSSIANS COMPELLED BY GERMANS TO DRAG THEIR OWN MACHINE-GUNS.

Photograph by Photopress.

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THE GREAT WAR.

THE news that comes from the East is the sort of news that should reassure (if such an emotion is possible to the type) those people who, without reason and certainly without knowledge, have already seen Warsaw burning against the sky, Russian armies cowed and hopeless in final defeat, and the entire campaign in the East finished in gloomy débâcle. There are many who have expected the fall of Warsaw with every edition of their afternoon paper, and have gone to bed anticipating that their next breakfast will be spoiled by the utter failure of Russian arms. Yet Warsaw has not fallen, and the Slav armies have not been entirely crushed—even in Berlin bulletins. Indeed, from the reports to hand from Petrograd, and from the delicate handling of the German communiqués by their inspired writer, the gloomy are beginning to feel that possibly the end of Warsaw will not be the end of Russian resistance.



ALL GOES WELL AT THE FRONT: AUSTRIAN PRISONERS TO THE ITALIANS BEING MARCHED THROUGH PINEROLO IN PIEDMONT.

The inhabitants of Northern Italy are constantly being given ocular proof of how things are going favourably on the frontier. We see here Austrian prisoners on their way to internment, passing through Pinero, a town of Piedmont, twenty-two miles south-west of Turin, and noted in history as a place of confinement of "The Man with the Iron Mask."—[Photo. by Santini.]

and that the Eastern campaign may yet go on even if that town falls.

Certainly the Russians seem to be fighting before Warsaw as they did not fight on the Dunajec, or at Przemyśl, or at Lemberg. But that does not mean they are fighting better; it means that they have better positions, better conditions, and probably better equipment and more ample forces with which to fight. From the Dunajec to Lemberg the Slavs had to meet, on enemy ground and with inadequately equipped forces, a pile-driving stroke delivered against one section of their line. When that section was driven in, the entirety of the front had to go back in conformity. Now Russia is fighting on ground peculiarly its own, the front can be served by short and good communications from handy bases, and it is fighting an enemy handicapped in both these respects. Russia has its chance of making a great resistance, and it is making it—as was expected—even though the Russian armies must be numerically inferior to the German armies, and, in proportion of artillery and ammunition, considerably weaker.

Though all this means that the Russians are determined to fight with every effort at their command, it does not mean that Warsaw will not fall. It is quite possible that Warsaw will fall. The Germans, certainly, are fighting with an enormous determination, and they are staking a great deal on the accomplishment of their aim. They are employing something like forty-one army corps, or anything between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 men, on a front of about one thousand miles, and it is doubtful if the Russians can meet that attack with much more than half the total. The main German assaults are being delivered from the north against the Narew

[Continued overleaf.]



CAPTURED BY THE DARING SWIFTHNESS OF THE ITALIAN ADVANCE: ONE OF THE AUSTRIAN BRIDGES ACROSS THE ISONZO.

This bridge over the Isonzo was seized intact, before the Austrians were prepared to mine it, by the rapidity of the first onrush of General Cadorna's vanguard troops. It is now strongly held by Italian Territorials, one of whose sentries is seen to the left beside the barrier-gate.—[Photo. by Brocherel.]

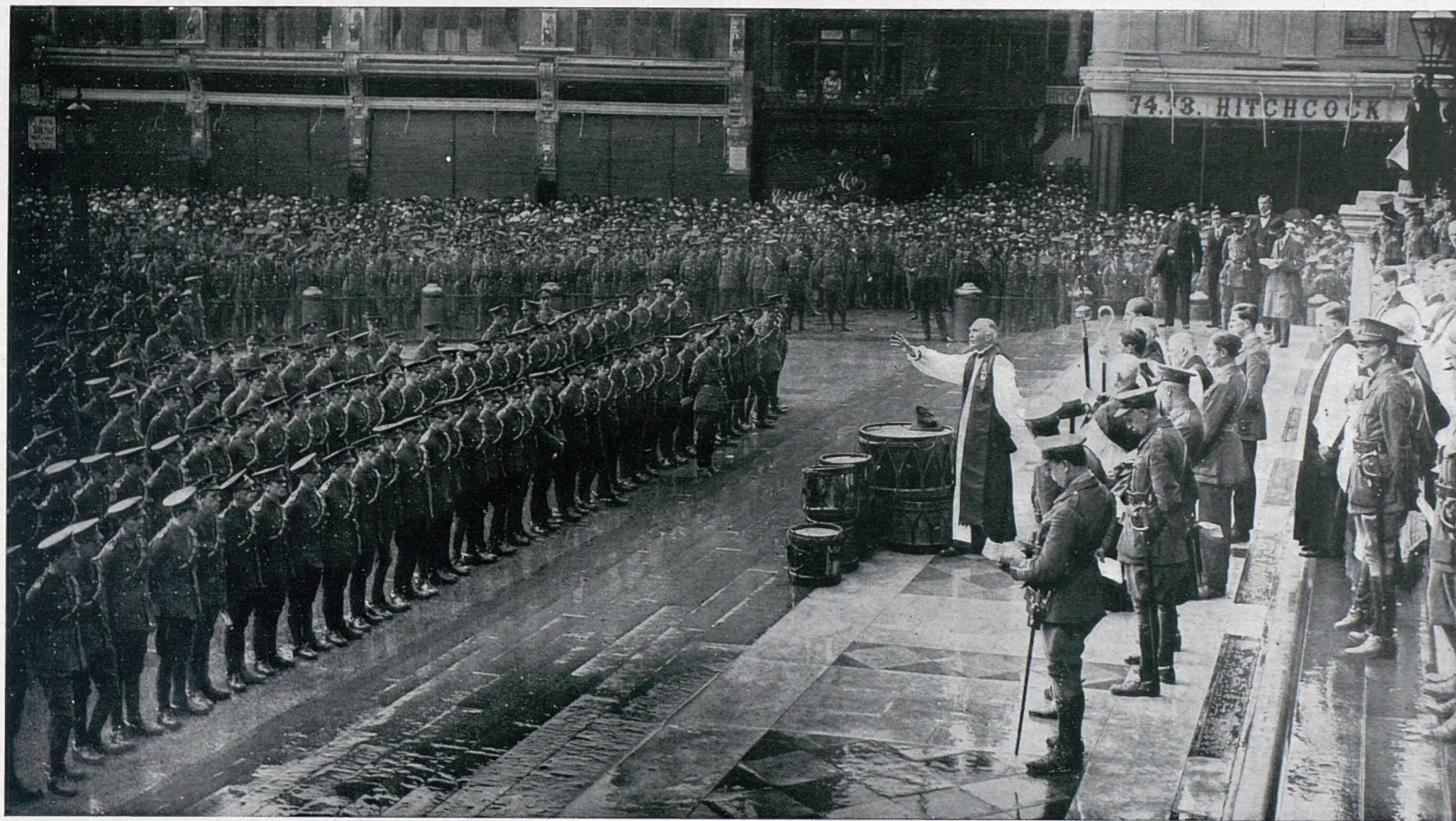


SWIFTNESS OF THE
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"THE SOUL OF ENGLAND TO FREE THE WORLD": THE BISHOP OF LONDON PREACHES BY A DRUM-ALTAR ON THE STEPS OF ST. PAUL'S.

The great patriotic service on Sunday, July 25, when more than three thousand London Territorial troops marched along the Strand, Fleet Street, and Ludgate Hill, preceded by Dr. Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London, in his episcopal robes and bearing his Pastoral staff, was a solemn and impressive spectacle. Standing in erect, soldierly fashion, at an altar of drums, the Bishop struck the note of patriotism with

no uncertain hand. "It is the soul of England which is once again to free the world," he cried, with a fervour which suggested that of a preacher at Paul's Cross centuries ago. "Come from the four winds, thou Breath of the Spirit, and breathe upon this great people, that hope and faith and love may once again revive and the world be saved again by the soul of a people."—[Photo. by C.N.]

line; from the west (that is, in frontal attack) from the old Bzura-Rawka line; and, lower down, from the south-west against the Vistula front at Ivangorod, against the Lublin-Cholm railway in the Wieprz country, and, lower still, on the Bug front against Sokal.

To the north, Von Hindenburg, with a powerful force, is striking downward from the direction of Prasnysz—no doubt making as much use of the railway as possible in this marshy area—in an endeavour to cross the Narew and get behind Warsaw. He has met with the greatest difficulty, and has had to face the sternest fighting. German reports, as yet unconfirmed by Russia, state that two of the minor forts have been stormed and a strong force flung across the Narew. If this is a fact, then Warsaw is endangered because the line leading to Petrograd is endangered, but the mere fact that the Germans have crossed does not mean the collapse of the defence: the Niemen was crossed in Von Hindenburg's last venture, but it led to nothing. In front of Warsaw the Russians have had to give up the line they held so splendidly during the winter—that is, the Bzura-Rawka line—to fall back to Blonie and Grojec, and possibly further; they are holding the enemy a few miles outside the town.

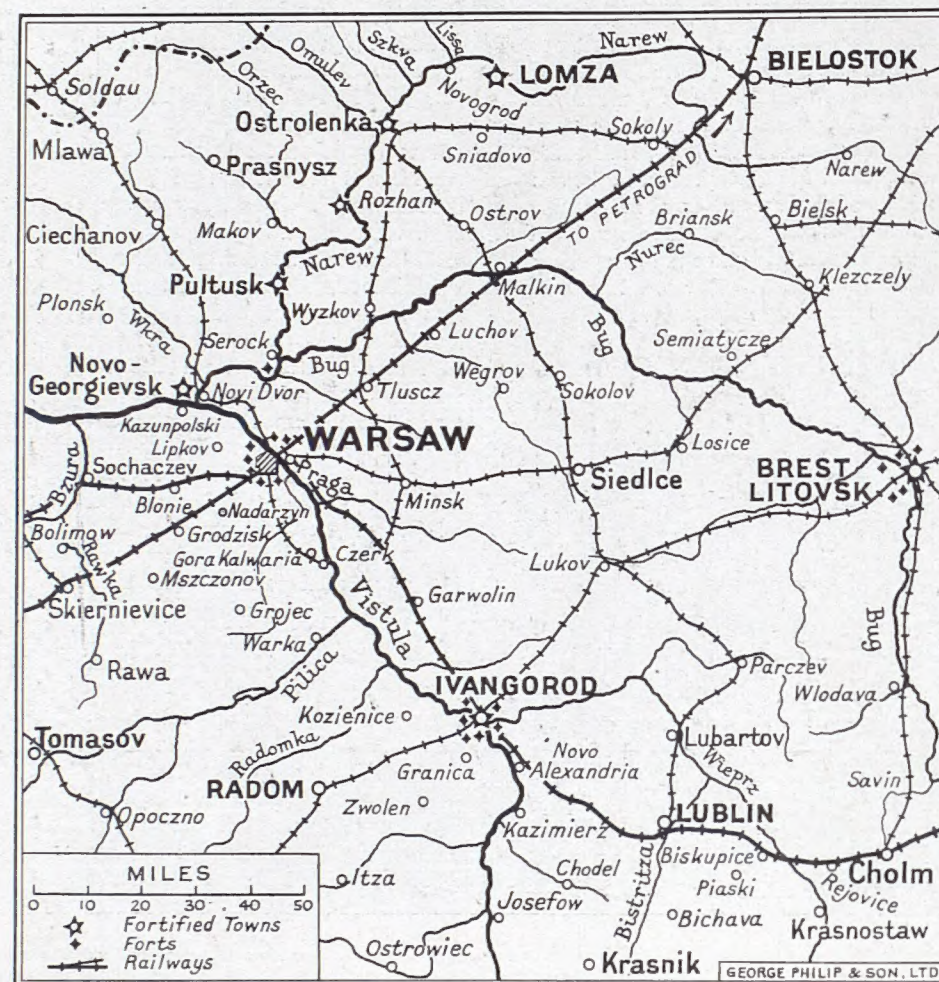
The enemy reports stating that the Vistula bridge-heads before Ivangorod had been attacked with such success that

the fortress was already invested seem to have been premature, for a later German statement gives the enemy

as merely approaching closer to the western front of the fortress, and to approach its western front is not to surround a fortification. In his advance on to the Lublin-Cholm line Mackensen is fighting hard with a great army, but is making very slow progress: the difficult country of the Wieprz hampers his line a great deal, and the Russians are here massed in considerable force. After expensive fighting, Mackensen has made ground northwards in the region of Grubechoff, but he has done very little more than that. The fighting in the Sokal area is giving the Germans actual anxiety. The Russians have thrown back advances in this district, and they are in such strength that they hold out a threat which the Germans have sought to counteract with big reinforcements. The fighting here—and, indeed, all along the line—has been carried on with great losses to the enemy, though the Russians must have lost considerably also.

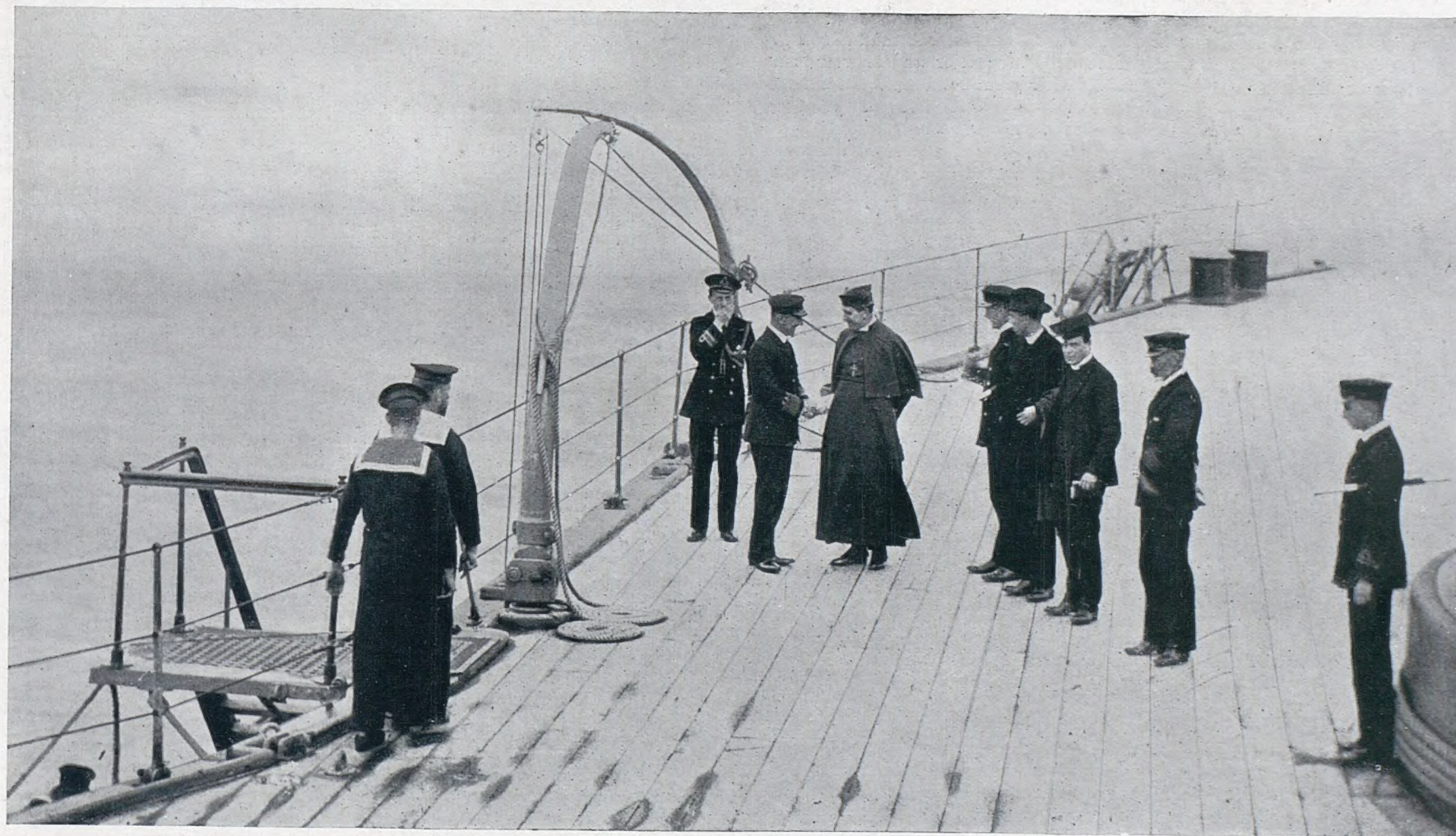
The fighting upon this front is of infinite gravity, and the chances are that Warsaw will fall. If Warsaw falls, it is highly probable that Poland will fall also, and that a new Russian line will be drawn up, probably through Brest-Litovsk. This would mean that the Germans will gain the advantage of a straighter and shorter front,

[Continued overleaf.]



THE GREAT BATTLE FOR WARSAW: THE SCENE OF RUSSIA'S TITANIC STRUGGLE AGAINST THE AUSTRO-GERMANS, BETWEEN THE VISTULA AND THE BUG, AND ON THE NAREW—SHOWING KRASNİK, LUBLIN, IVANGOROD, RADOM, BLONIE, GROJEC, NOVO-GEORGIEVSK, AND PRASNYSZ.

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THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK WITH THE GRAND FLEET: A CHAT WITH ADMIRAL JELlicoe ON THE FLAG-SHIP'S QUARTER-DECK.

Just as the Bishop of London, within whose spiritual jurisdiction the Anglican community in Northern and Central Europe are legally included, visited the trenches in Flanders during Holy Week and held services and confirmations, in the like manner the Archbishop of York has been visiting the Grand Fleet at sea on a similar errand. The above photograph, which has just been issued officially, shows

Dr. Lang on the quarter-deck of one of the battle-ships of the Grand Fleet, in conversation with the Admiral, Sir John Jellicoe, before quitting the vessel. The interchange of pleasantries is mutually entertaining, it would appear from the expressions on the faces of his Grace and of the Commander-in-Chief, and the Flag-Lieutenant's obvious amusement.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]

and may probably hold their advance there while they turn to other spheres. At the same time, the Russians would lose the man-absorbing salient of Warsaw, could concentrate on a straighter and shorter front also, and could hold or operate from it with greater advantage to themselves.

The loss of Warsaw, melancholy as it is in itself, will mean very little if it does not also mean the break-up (for the time being) of the Russian Army. The business of the Germans (apart from political motives) is not to take Warsaw or any other town, but to break the military strength of Russia. Until this has been done, nothing has been done, for the Germans will still have a huge and active enemy menacing them on their eastern flank. From what we know of Russia and Russian strategy, it is all but impossible for this golden hope of Germany to be accomplished.

After two months' steady and painstaking work, the Italians appear to be within grasp of their first decisive success. Their strategy has been concentrated since the opening of the war on the reduction of Gorizia, since that is a step towards the reduction of Trieste. Gorizia, as becomes an important post and equally important railway centre, is not only well fortified, but is naturally defended by heights on the right bank of the Isonzo. These heights are well gunned and forbid attempts at direct

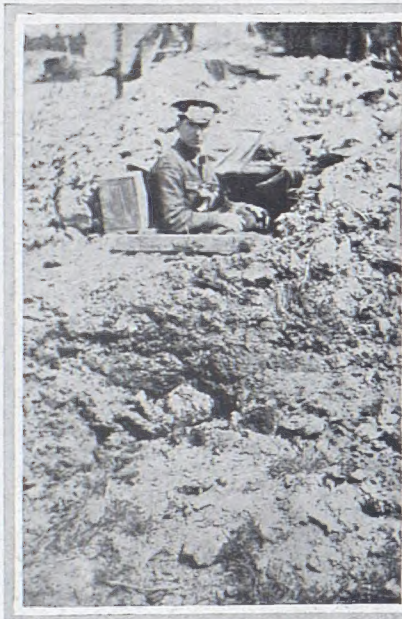
attack. To overcome these obstacles, the Italians have been working to envelop the town, to the north by the capture of Plava and the heights about Monte Santo, and, to the south, by an advance on to and over the Carso plateau from Doberdo and Sagrado. Both these forward

movements would enable the Italians to cut the railway line and isolate the town as well as dominate it from superior heights.

The advance about Plava is reported as assured, which no doubt means that the northern approaches are secured; the advance on the Carso plateau is now going forward, and with pronounced success. Our Allies state that, after fighting that must have been exceedingly exacting, they have carried several series of trenches, have gained portions of the mountains that dominate Gorizia, and are still progressing. The Austrians, who have lost heavily both in killed and wounded, and in prisoners and booty taken, are hurrying up reinforcements at a great pace. So far the success has been entirely on the side of the Latins, and the process of envelopment goes on, and should go on to a final and victorious conclusion.

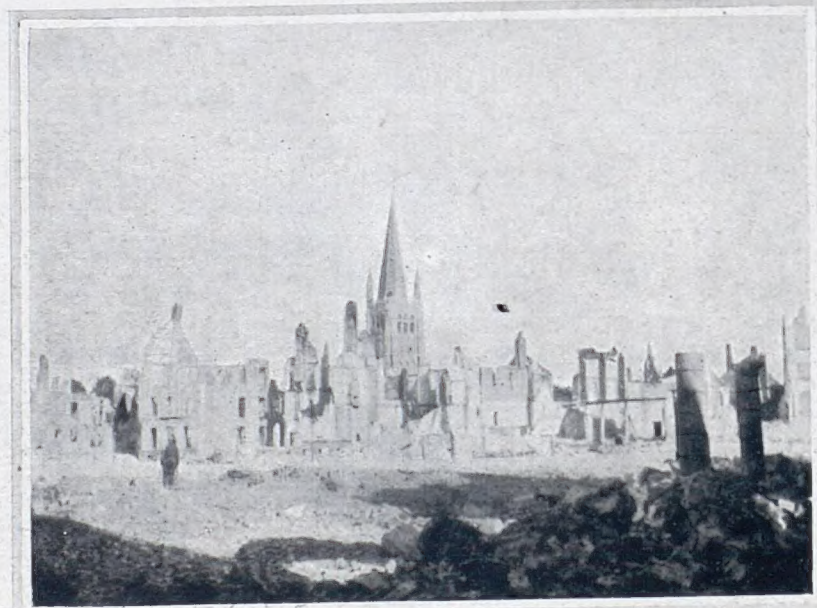
On the sea the Italians have suffered another loss, but in an episode of great credit. The *Giuseppe Garibaldi*, a 7000-ton armoured cruiser of

[Continued overleaf.]



A SOLDIER'S PET IN THE TRENCHES—HIS MASTER WITH RESPIRATOR ON CAP: A SNAP AT THE FRONT BETWEEN THE BATTLES.

This is a photograph taken in a British trench in Flanders. The soldier, seen at the entrance to a dug-out, is nursing a terrier. As in barracks and camps at home, the ownership of a dog has special attractions for our men at the front. Note the anti-gas respirator worn over the peak of the cap, like a motorist's goggles.



STILL IN THE MIDST OF THE COCKPIT OF BATTLE: WHAT NOW REMAINS OF BOMBARDED YPRES.

Roofless and burned-out houses, broken down and tottering masonry, gaping chasms in the streets amidst blackened ruins, and heaped mounds of shattered stonework and charred timbers, the photograph, which was taken recently, represents what is left of Ypres, still the centre of constant fighting.

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KEEPING THEIR HANDS IN BEHIND THE FIRING LINE: THE LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE AT RANGE-PRACTICE WITH IMPROVISED TARGETS.

The fact that the men of the London Rifle Brigade at the front occupy their time behind the firing-line in range practice, as here illustrated, may be regarded as an instance of the "high and confident spirit" which, as Sir John French said in his despatch of June 15, "animates all ranks of the Army in France." The targets used at this improvised range were made by the men themselves. In connection with the

work of the London Rifle Brigade it is interesting to recall that a German flag, captured from the enemy's trenches in a gallant exploit by Corporal T. H. Jenkin, was recently placed as a trophy at the headquarters of the L.R.B. in Bunhill Row, E.C. Corporal Jenkin was serving at the time with the 1st Battalion in the Expeditionary Force.

1899 building, was torpedoed after taking part in a demonstration at Cattaro. With a number of other oldish vessels, it bombarded the railway and other military points near the seaport, and though the fleet was not touched in the actual affair (though there was an Austrian fleet of equal strength in the port), the *Giuseppe Garibaldi* was attacked and sunk by a submarine as the Italian vessels retired. The majority of her crew of 550 was saved. On their side the Austrians state that their cruisers shelled the railways on the Italian coast over a line of one hundred and sixty kilometres.

The fighting in the west has been mainly of local character during the past week. German attacks have tailed off into gunnery efforts, though there have been assaults—at Les Eparges particularly—at certain points, but these have been repulsed with much loss to the enemy. The chief focus of French effort is again in the Vosges, where there have been stiff engagements, and ground has been made towards Münster, on the heights of the Little Reichackerkopf, and towards the crest of the Linge. The Germans flung forward a series of vigorous counter-attacks, but the gains were held, even though, at one time, the Germans found a footing in part of the trenches. The French advance to the east of the Fecht Valley is



TYROLESE WAR-CARICATURES OF ITALY: HOW THE VILLAGE WOOD-CARVERS FIND EMPLOYMENT!

The Tyrolese wood-carvers, according to the German paper from which we reproduce the above illustration, are turning their talents to Italian caricatures, which find a sale in Austria. Here are three specimens. That to the left is entitled, "Salandra on the Peak of Manness"; the centre one, typifying Italy, "Will nobody bid higher for me"; that to the right, "Sonnino—In the Service of Grey and Co."

determined and consistent. In the Vosges, too, a strong German defensive work extending between the Fontenelle Height (Hill 627) and Launois village was carried with great dash. The fighting of the British has been dominated by an activity in mine warfare, though there have been several attacks north and east of Ypres, one gaining a section of trench for a time. All of these attacks were thrust back.

The overseas campaigning progresses slowly, but surely for all that. Sir Ian Hamilton is able to report more progress in Gallipoli. On the night of July 18 a raiding party rushed a Turkish trench in front of our line, the enemy leaving it far too quickly for our men; and on the 21st a small redoubt was captured with the smallest loss. In Mesopotamia the British, moving up from Kurna, went up the river to dislodge the Turks. After a skilful march, the enemy's position at Sukh-es-She-yukh was outflanked, the place occupied, and a number of prisoners as well as guns taken. The enemy fell back to a strong position below Nasiriyeh, and endeavoured, with entire unsuccess, to drive our forces back by counter-assaults. An attempt on our part—carried out by the 24th Punjabis—to outflank was also lacking in success and rather costly; but the movement is yet in progress, and will no doubt end in another success by the plucky and brilliant little Expeditionary Force.

LONDON: JULY 26, 1915.



PATRIOT, POET AND WARRIOR: GABRIEL D'ANNUNZIO IN UNIFORM AS AN ITALIAN CAVALRY OFFICER.

Fresh from making his stirring appeal to the nation to stand to arms, on the occasion of the unveiling of the Garibaldi monument in May, the Italian poet Gabriel d'Annunzio (on the l.ft), immediately war was declared offered his services as a soldier. He is seen above in uniform as a cavalry officer.—[Photo, by S. and G.]

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

German defensive
(627) and Launois



GABRIEL D'ANNUNZIO
CAVALRY OFFICER.

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"WELCOME HOME!" A FRENCH "PERMISSIONNAIRE" ON LEAVE FROM THE TRENCHES FOR THE FIRST TIME DURING THE WAR.

The human side of war is portrayed in this picture, in which wife and children, "oldest inhabitants," and neighbours, as our country-folk would put it, have come to a wayside station to welcome a "Permissionnaire" on his first return from the fighting-line during the Great War. At the beginning of July, Generalissimo Joire, in agreement with the Minister of War, recognising that armies are composed

of men as well as machines, and knowing that many French soldiers had not seen their families since mobilisation, issued instructions that leave might be granted. The significance of this privilege is admirably expressed by the artist, and the introduction of a little girl toying with a trophy, in the form of a German helmet, is a detail which will not lack appreciation.—[Drawing by Lucien Jonas.]



THE PICK OF ITALY'S PRESENT-DAY ARMY AND A HISTORIC CORPS OF WORLD-WIDE RENOWN: A CYCLIST

The Bersaglieri correspond with the Chasseurs à Pied of the French Army, the German Jägers, and our own Rifle Brigade and King's Royal Rifle Corps' battalions, alike in the intention with which such troops were first created, and also in the peculiar *esprit de corps* which, in all the armies named, attaches to regiments of the kind, particularly in popular regard. They were specially raised as light-infantry sharpshooters in the

first instance, as a corps of army skirmishers to perform duties beyond the original scope of ordinary line troops; and the glamour and romance of the sort of independent fighting they were intended to do has ever since remained associated with the name. Italy's famous General of the days when King Victor Emmanuel I of Sardinia and Savoy, the celebrated "Re Galantuomo," established the present Kingdom of Italy, General

BATTALION OF

Della Marmora, first corps fought with distinction in which they were repeatedly been in action



D-WIDE RENOWN: A CYCLIST

beyond the original scope of ordinary line
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BATTALION OF ONE OF THE FAMOUS BERSAGLIERI REGIMENTS PRESSING FORWARD TO THE FIGHTING-LINE.

Della Marmora, first organised the Bersaglieri just eighty years ago. It is interesting to note that the corps fought with distinction in company with British and French troops in the Crimea—the first great war in which they were engaged. In the present war already, from all accounts, the Bersaglieri have repeatedly been in action, and have brilliantly distinguished themselves on each occasion. They comprise

twelve four-battalion regiments, who serve as special corps attached one to each Italian Army Corps, and kept at the disposal of the Corps commander. Dash and extreme mobility of manoeuvre are the characteristics of Bersaglieri tactics, one of their special rôles being to work with cavalry. Everyone knows the broad-brimmed, wide-awake hat with plume of cock s-leathers of the Bersaglieri—[Photo. by Brocheret.]



AN ARM OF THE ITALIAN SERVICE WHOSE WEIGHT THE AUSTRIANS HAVE FELT: WITH THE ARTILLERY.

Every official message from the Italian front has spoken in commendatory terms of the efficiency of the Italian artillery. Guns and gunners have gained the upper hand over their Austrian artillery opponents in practically every engagement. The success is well deserved, for, particularly since the Tripoli campaign, the Italian War Office has paid attention to the arm, both by improving its equipment and introducing the D'port gun, and also by bringing the training to the highest pitch. Photograph No. 1 shows an ammunition-depot with heavy howitzer shells (280 mm., or 11-inch) ready for forwarding to the front. No. 2 shows a park of Reserve Artillery, comprising 87 mm. (3½-inch) bronze guns of an older type. In No. 3 we see a modern Italian field-battery moving under fire to a fresh position.



ONE OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN IN THE ALPS: INFANTRY IN ACTION IN RAIN AND MIST.

We see here, from a battlefield photograph, something of the difficult weather-conditions under which the Italians opened their campaign on both frontiers, in the Trentino and in the Isonzo valley. Pouring rain and continuous mists greatly hampered the initial operations and impeded progress, yet, in spite of the adverse weather, the troops forced their way forward, and compelled the first line of the Austrians

to give ground. The workmanlike look of the Italian infantry in their war-kit is noticeable in the photograph. In colour the Italian uniform is a blue-grey, which is practically invisible at any distance. The Italians reclothed their whole Army in blue-grey last autumn, taking the hint from the German war-experience of the advantages of "Feld grau" in the opening battles in Belgium and France.

Little Lives of Great Men.

XXVIII.—GENERAL CADORNA.

WHEN on May 22, 1915, Italy, after long and careful deliberation, threw in her lot with the Allies and went to war with her ancient enemy Austria, she entrusted her fortunes in the field to a man who, alike by tradition and training, was worthy of her utmost confidence. The Italian Commander-in-Chief comes of a race of soldiers, and is the son of a veteran of the war of 1866 against Austria. General Count Luigi Cadorna, Chief of the General Staff and Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Armies in the Field, to give him his full style and title, was born sixty-five years ago, and is thus a little over the average age of the principal Commanders at present in the field. He is two years senior to General Joffre and his compeer in age and in arms, General French. He is the son of General Count Raffaele Cadorna. From the first General Cadorna was destined for the profession of arms. He received his early education at one of the Italian cadet schools, from which he proceeded to the Staff College. On passing out of the latter school he was attached to his father's Staff during the advance on Rome, which ended in the victorious entry of Sept. 20, 1870. Four years later, Lieutenant Cadorna was promoted to the rank of Captain, and, rising steadily, at length attained the position of Chief of Staff of the Verona Army Corps. That northern appointment at the very gate of the Alps, that valley of the Adige, through which Theodoric entered Italy, is not without its significance to-day, for it is well known that General Cadorna is expert, beyond all other Italian soldiers, in



GENERAL COUNT LUIGI CADORNA, CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF AND
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

Copyright Photograph by Th. Vaucher.

knowledge of the ground on the Austro-Italian frontier. For a time he commanded the 10th Bersaglieri, and in 1898 he was promoted Major-General. In 1905 he reached his present rank of Lieut.-General. His next important command was that of a General of Division at Ancona, and, later, he was appointed Corps-Commander at Genoa, holding at the same time the rank of Commander-Designate of an Army in the Field. From that time he was clearly marked out as the man who would lead the Italian forces in any great war upon her own borders, and last year he succeeded General Pollio as Chief of the General Staff. General Cadorna has further made a name for himself by his writings on military questions, and his works are regarded as authoritative. But it is in practice that he excels, and in the short time that has elapsed since Italy took up arms for her own final liberation and to aid the cause of liberty throughout the world, General Cadorna has shown that he is worthy of the trust reposed in him. As yet he has not brought his full power to bear, but the preliminary operations have been of signal brilliancy and success, and have proved the soundness and thoroughness of his plan of campaign. Italy is manifestly well prepared: she has the men, the arms, and the leaders she needs in her great task. War, it is true, can never be for one side or the other an unbroken series of successes, but Italy has begun well. It is interesting to recall that General Cadorna's son is a subaltern in the cavalry regiment which his grandfather, Count Raffaele Cadorna, commanded in 1866.



FRANCE'S FUTURE SIXTEEN-BIG-GUN SUPER-DREADNOUGHTS: THE QUADRUPE-TURRET BATTLE-SHIP "TOURVILLE" AS SHE WILL APPEAR AT SEA.

The British Navy has so far continued to hold to the two-gun-turret system of gun-mounting in battle-ships; the Italians have adopted the three-gun, or "triple-turret" system; now we have quadruple-turrets, or turrets which mount four guns, as France's future system. Experimentally tried in the "Normandie" class of super-Dreadnought now under construction, the "Normandie" and her sister-ships

of 24,830 tons and 21 knots being given three quadruple-turrets, mounting twelve 13.4-inch guns, the recently approved "Tourville" class are to have four quadruple-turrets, mounting sixteen 13.4-inch guns, and 23 knots speed. The concentration of the funnels, navigating-bridge, etc., amidships should be noted. [By Courtesy of the "Scientific American," in which the illustration has appeared.]



CELEBRATING MASS IN THE TRENCHES: A REMARKABLE SERVICE AT THE FRONT.
There are over 20,000 priests serving in the French Army in various capacities, many of them in the ranks. Mass has been celebrated at the front, on improvised altars, in many strange but impressive conditions, frequently under fire. More than once the priest has hardly finished the celebration when he has been called upon to pick up his rifle and advance to attack the enemy.



A 58 MM. AIR-TORPEDO: A PROJECTILE VERY DESTRUCTIVE IN ITS EFFECTS.
The term "air-torpedo" is applied to several German projectiles, including the large bomb, containing high-explosive, fired at short range from the *minenwerfer*. The air-torpedo proper is driven, like a marine torpedo, by a motor, and not by explosive propulsion. The Unge air-torpedo, a Swedish invention acquired by Krupp's, is believed to be propelled by compressed air. Its range is nearly three miles.



A SMALL PART OF "A VERY BIG HAUL INDEED": TURKISH RIFLES AND AMMUNITION CAPTURED IN THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA.

Describing the battle of Gully Ravine, on the left wing of the British line in Gallipoli, on June 28, Mr. E. Ashmead-Bartlett wrote: "We captured hundreds of rifles and thousands of rounds of small arms ammunition. Every rifle taken is as good as a prisoner or a dead Turk, because the enemy has only a limited number, and in one engagement recently there were troops in the front line armed only

with Martinis." In a later account of the same battle, he mentioned that the *débris* in the captured Turkish trenches included "hundreds of rifles and bayonets, some broken, but the majority intact, thousands upon thousands of rounds of ammunition—we made a very big haul indeed in this last engagement."—[Official Photograph Supplied by C.N.]

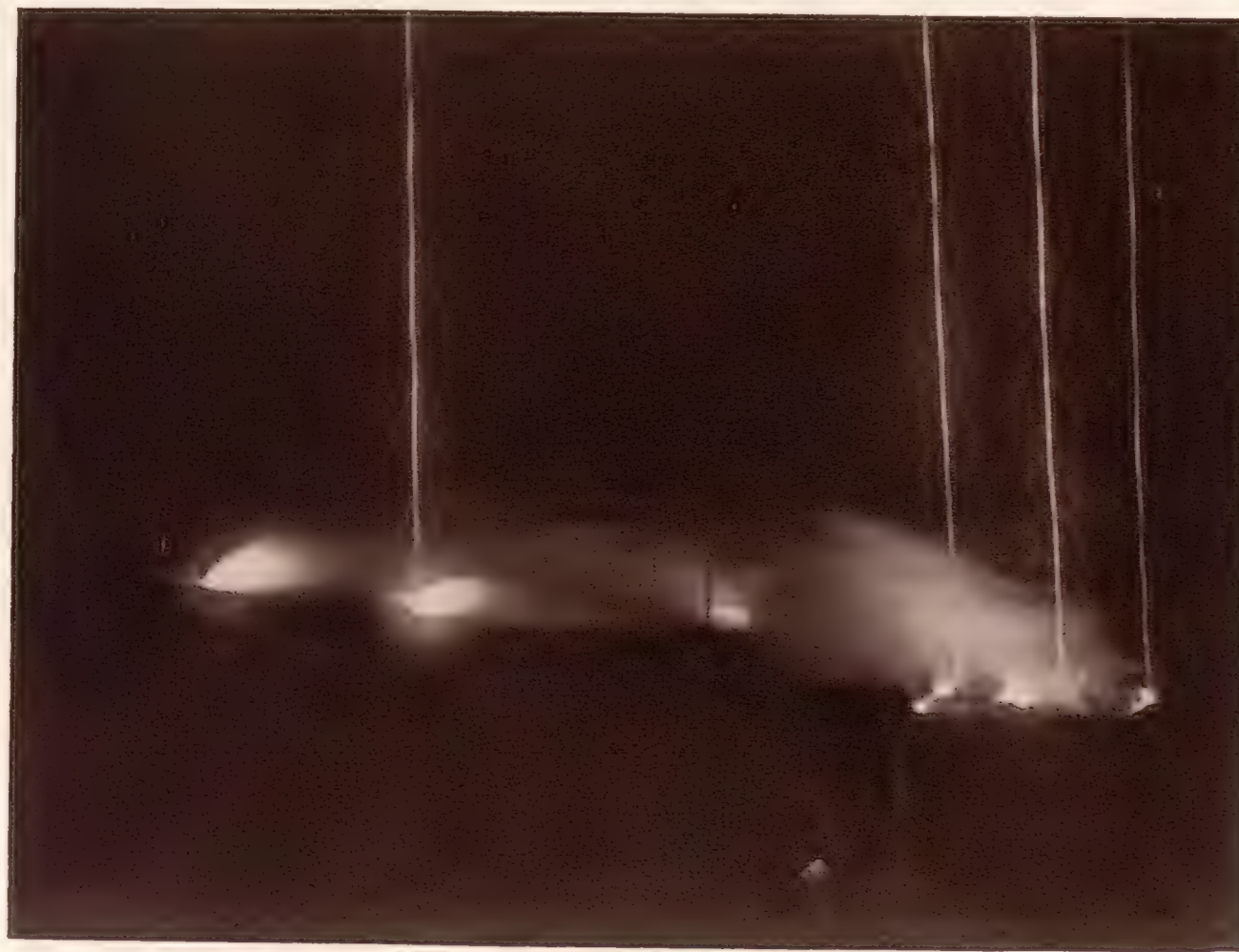
EFFECTS.
Bomb, containing
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rly three miles.



ARTIFICIAL LIGHT FOR NIGHT FIGHTING: A GERMAN "LIGHT-ROCKET" SHOWING UP A RUSSIAN OUTPOST AT A FARM.

"Our bugles sang truce, for the night-cloud had lowered; And the sentinel stars set their watch in the sky. And thousands had sunk on the ground, overpowered; The weary to sleep and the wounded to die." So runs the familiar verse all of us learned in youth—descriptive of the normal termination of battles in former time, after a few hours' fighting by daylight. In the present war the situation is entirely

altered. Night makes little difference to the combatants owing to the universal use of star-shells, magnesium-parachute-bombs, and light-rockets. In 1915 half the meaning of Wellington's Waterloo exclamation: "Would to God night or Blücher would come!" would be wanting. The above illustration, from a photograph in a German paper, shows night-rockets being employed in Poland



ARTIFICIAL LIGHT FOR NIGHT FIGHTING IN POLAND: GERMAN "LIGHT-ROCKETS" DISCLOSING A LINE OF RUSSIAN ENTRENCHMENTS.

As seen on the facing page and here, the Germans permit their opponents little rest at night, by employing illuminating projectiles for discovering movements or positions of troops in front after dark. In particular, they make a constant use of "light-rockets," usually fired a number at a time, either to burst over the selected spot or else to drop among entrenchments and blaze up so as to irradiate

a wide space, making the locality for the time almost as clearly visible from a distance as in daylight. We see in the photograph on this page (from a German paper), the lighting-up in this manner at different points of a Russian entrenched line, probably in order to give a target for a salvo of artillery, to which a light-rocket discharge is the usual preliminary.



EIGHT MINUTES AFTER BEING SUNK BY AN ENEMY SUBMARINE: THE "MAJESTIC'S" UPTURNED STEM LEFT SHOWING ABOVE THE WATER.

Although we dealt fully at the time with the disaster to the "Majestic," these photographs, which have only just come to hand, showing fresh details of the event, are of so much interest as to warrant a return to the subject. It may be recalled that the Admiralty's brief statement of May 27 said: "An enemy submarine torpedoed and sank H.M.S. 'Majestic' (Capt. H. F. G. Talbot) this morning while

supporting the Army on Gallipoli Peninsula. Nearly all the officers and men were saved." A French correspondent at the Dardanelles, describing the event, writes: "Suddenly, at 6.35 a.m. (on May 27), a huge column of water and smoke was seen to shoot up near the 'Majestic,' moored off Teke. The ship at once began to heel over, and at such an angle that the crew, who, stripped to the waist, were

Continued opposite.



WRAPPED IN BLANKETS, JUST AFTER BEING RESCUED FROM A GREAT DISASTER: SURVIVORS OF THE TORPEDOED BATTLESHIP "MAJESTIC."

Continued.

stoically awaiting the order to abandon ship, slid down into the water, where they were rescued by ships' boats, mine-sweepers, and destroyers that hurried up on every side. The 'Majestic's' torpedo-netting buckled up like a fishing-net, and entangled some unfortunate men in the middle of it. The keel, with the bilge-keels, appeared, oscillated three times, and all was over. The whole thing took

seven minutes. There was a violent eddy towards the stern, which sank slowly. A quantity of water, driven upward by the air enclosed in the ship, rose at the level of the torpedo-tube and reappeared at intervals till 11.30 a.m. The stem and part of the bilge-keels remained above water, the depth being only about fifteen metres (about 49 feet)."

WATER.

A French
(on May 27),
H Teke. The
ne waist, were
ntinued opposite.



THE COMING OF THE BIG FIGHTING AEROPLANE: FROM ON BOARD THE RUSSIAN "ILYA MOUMOURETZ" BIPLANE—A SEAPORT PHOTOGRAPHED.

The "Ilya Moumouretz" won its spurs as an air-Dreadnought on July 18, when, in an action fought over two miles up in the air, it was attacked by and defeated three German aircraft, while scouting in Poland. The enemy challenged on three sides—from above, and below, and from one side. By some accident on board, the Russians could not use their full armoury, but they disabled one German 'plane, sending

it to the earth headlong, whereupon the others fled. The "Moumouretz" had its Captain wounded, sixteen shot-holes in its petrol-tanks, and two of its four motors, as well as one propeller, were put out of action, while considerable damage to stays and stringers was done by the German machine-guns. It was, however, able to return successfully to its own camp.



THE COMING OF THE BIG FIGHTING AEROPLANE: THE DOUBLE-SIZED GERMAN BIPLANE WHICH BRITISH AIRMEN HAVE ENGAGED.

The new extra-sized German biplane shown above made its début in the war in the middle of June, and on its first flight was fought and driven off, apparently having been hard hit, by a British aeroplane of the ordinary scouting type. It has a double-fuselage, two engines, and two propellers, plus a central armoured-car with machine-guns. The action took place over Poelcappelle, in West Flanders, at about

4000 feet of altitude. The big German 'plane at first circled round ours, firing rapidly with a machine-gun, but none of its shots told. Then the British craft closed in to two hundred yards, and the observer replied with some fifty shots. The enemy craft checked speed. It then stopped its engines and nosedived to 2000 feet, after which it righted, and, travelling erratically, took its way back to its own lines.

RT PHOTOGRAPHED.

tz". had its Captain wounded, as one propeller, were put out the German machine-guns. It



CRYING "ALLAH! ALLAH! DIN! DIN!": TURKISH IMAMS HEADING A BAYONET CHARGE IN THE FIRST BATTLE NEAR KRITHIA, SHORTLY

The Turkish Army chaplains—or "Imams," as they are officially styled—are conspicuous figures on every battlefield of the Dardanelles in the attacks on the Allied trenches. With frenzied fanaticism, numbers of them have been seen, in turbans and long, flowing robes, desperately heading charges of the Turkish troops often right up to the British bayonets. They rush forward, with reckless disregard of personal risks, amid the storm of bullets, with wild shouts of "Allah! Allah! Din! Din!" ("The Faith! The Faith!"), sometimes brandishing old-fashioned

curved scimitars, sometimes with his Gordon Highland sword, in a fearless way in which



THE FIRST BATTLE NEAR KRITHIA, SHORTLY AFTER THE LANDING, WHERE 2000 BRITISH BEAT AN ATTACK OF 10,000 TURKS.—BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

the Allied trenches. With frenzied
ish bayonets. They rush forward,
ometimes brandishing old-fashioned

curved scimitars, sometimes (as seen in the centre of the illustration above) quite unarmed and holding up a pocket copy of the Koran with which they wave on the men. Sir Ian Hamilton, with his Gordon Highlander remembrances of Lord Roberts's Afghan campaigns, can recall many a similar sight, of priestly mollahs leading charges, in the battles of 1879-80. The absolutely fearless way in which, over and over again, the warrior-priests faced the British Martinis, in their endeavours to come to close quarters, extorted the admiration of our men.



AN ENEMY DRAWING OF THE STRUGGLE "NORTH OF ARRAS": THE BATTLEFIELD NEAR THE LORETTE HEIGHT FROM GIVENCHY TO LIÉVIN.

This drawing, by a German artist, and published in a German paper, shows part of the great battle of Arras (in which the French won such notable successes) as seen from the enemy's point of view. On the extreme left in the distance is Hill 119, near Givenchy; in the centre are some electricity works; on the right, in the background, is the Lorette Height, and, nearer to the spectator, Angres. The

outskirts of Liévin, a small place some three miles from Lens, are in the distance on the extreme right. In the air, it may be noted, are two aeroplanes with shrapnel bursting around them. On the date of this drawing, June 16, the French officially reported: "We captured the Sauchez Cemetery and gained ground on the slopes to the south-east of Souchez—Hill 119."



AN ENEMY DRAWING FROM THE EASTERN THEATRE: GERMAN FIELD ARTILLERY DASHING FORWARD ACROSS A STREAM UNDER SHELL-FIRE.

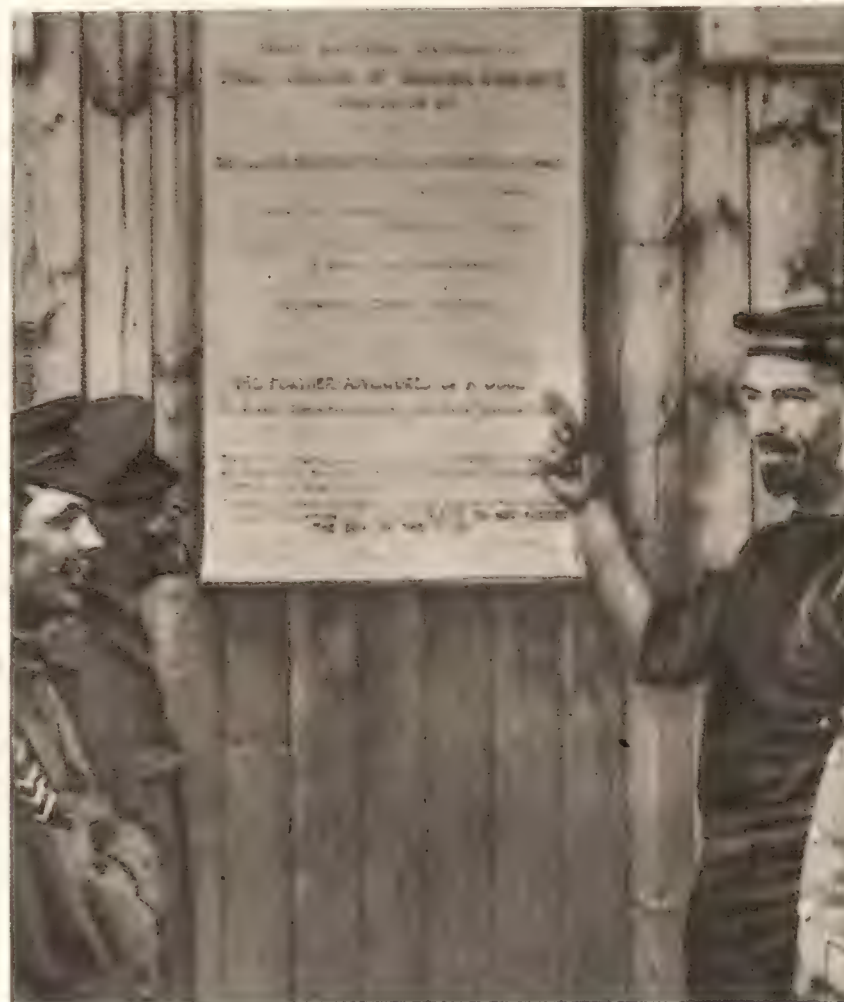
In their campaign against Russia, whose lines of defence are often along the course of rivers, the Germans and Austrians have purchased every advance at the price of heavy losses. An official Russian communiqué of the 21st said: "On the right bank of the Narew we made local attacks, and succeeded in driving the enemy back a short distance. . . . In the direction of Lublin we stopped an enemy

offensive. . . . On both banks of the Wieprz . . . a stubborn fight began yesterday lasting long into the evening. The Germans, who were thrown back in some sectors, suffered severe losses. Artillery engagements also took place yesterday on the front Woisawilje-Grubechow. On the Bug (in Galicia) our troops harassed enemy detachments We took 1000 prisoners."



ATTIRED IN THEIR GREY FIELD-UNIFORMS: AUSTRIAN RED CROSS NURSES.

In connection with this photograph (from a German paper), it is interesting to recall that it was after a battle between Austrians and French that the Red Cross Society was founded. The founder was a Swiss physician, Henri Dunant. After seeing the battlefield of Solferino, where Napoleon III. defeated the Austrians, he published "A Souvenir of Solferino," and within a year the Geneva Convention was signed.



DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS FOR PRISONERS AT DÖBERITZ: A CAMP PLAY-BILL.

German papers stated last October that there were about 4000 British prisoners at Döberitz. Among the prisoners are the men of the Naval Brigade who were captured at Antwerp. It was at Döberitz that the incident occurred which led to Private Lonsdale being condemned to death, for striking a guard—a sentence commuted later to fifteen years' imprisonment. Our photograph is from a German paper.



FOLLOWING A PRACTICE INAUGURATED BY NAPOLEON: GENERAL JOFFRE AT A DISTRIBUTION OF DECORATIONS OF HONOUR.

Acting on Napoleon's principle of distributing distinctions and decorations on the spot, and as soon as possible after the honour had been won—which has since become the established usage of the French Army—General Joffre makes it his practice to take advantage of his continual visits to the various armies all along the front for decorating personally in public those in each command to whom medals

have been awarded. The award in each case has previously been announced, with a summary statement of why it is made, or "Citation," as it is termed, in an Order of the Day issued by the Minister of War in Paris to the Army at large. The ceremony takes place on parade before the recipients' comrades, whenever possible, and the Generalissimo makes the *décors* a congratulatory address.

Y-BILL.
z. Among
at Döberitz
striking a
man paper.



DONE BY BRITISH OFFICERS IN CAPTIVITY IN GERMANY : PICTURES SHOWN AT AN EXHIBITION OF PRISONERS' WORK IN BERLIN.

The treatment of British prisoners in Germany seems to have improved since the earlier stages of the war—largely, no doubt, through the kind efforts of United States diplomatic representatives, who have paid many visits of inspection. Reporting one such visit to a camp of British and French prisoners at Friedrichsfeld, the American Consul at Cologne, Mr. Michelson, mentioned various artistic productions

of the prisoners. "The theatre," he writes, "contained a fair-sized stage, with attractive scenery made and painted by prisoners. . . . The art and handiwork exhibition is interesting. It contains a number of good paintings and drawings and many models and souvenirs carved from wood." The work there was mostly French. Our photograph shows pictures done by British officers.—[Photo. by St. Stephen's Bureau.]



TRYING TO "WIPE OUT THE DISGRACE OF THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE": THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE; WITH SOME OF HIS SUITE.

A German Major captured by the French was recently reported by the Paris papers to have said: "If the Crown Prince keeps his command in the Argonne, he will go on sacrificing his men until there is nothing left of his army. He is endeavouring to justify the hopes of his people, and fondly imagines he can wipe out the disgrace of the battle of the Marne." The Germans claimed a victory in the

Argonne, with 7000 prisoners, but an official French correction stated: "The attempts of the Germans to pierce our line have been completely arrested since July 13. The number of 7000 prisoners of which they speak is not the number of our losses in the Argonne, but the total of our missing during the month. The Germans have on their side suffered at least equal losses."



THE INDIAN ARMY'S EXPEDITIONARY CAMPAIGN IN THE EUPHRATES VALLEY: CAMERA NOTES AT ONE OF THE CAMPS.

In spite of the monsoon season, and its being the hottest time of the year in the Middle East, the military operations along the Euphrates are progressing successfully. The Turks have been driven beyond the Hamar Lake, a hundred miles up the river from Basra, on the road to Bagdad. Our photographs were taken at one of the British camps. No. 1 shows one of several Turkish Maxims, machine-

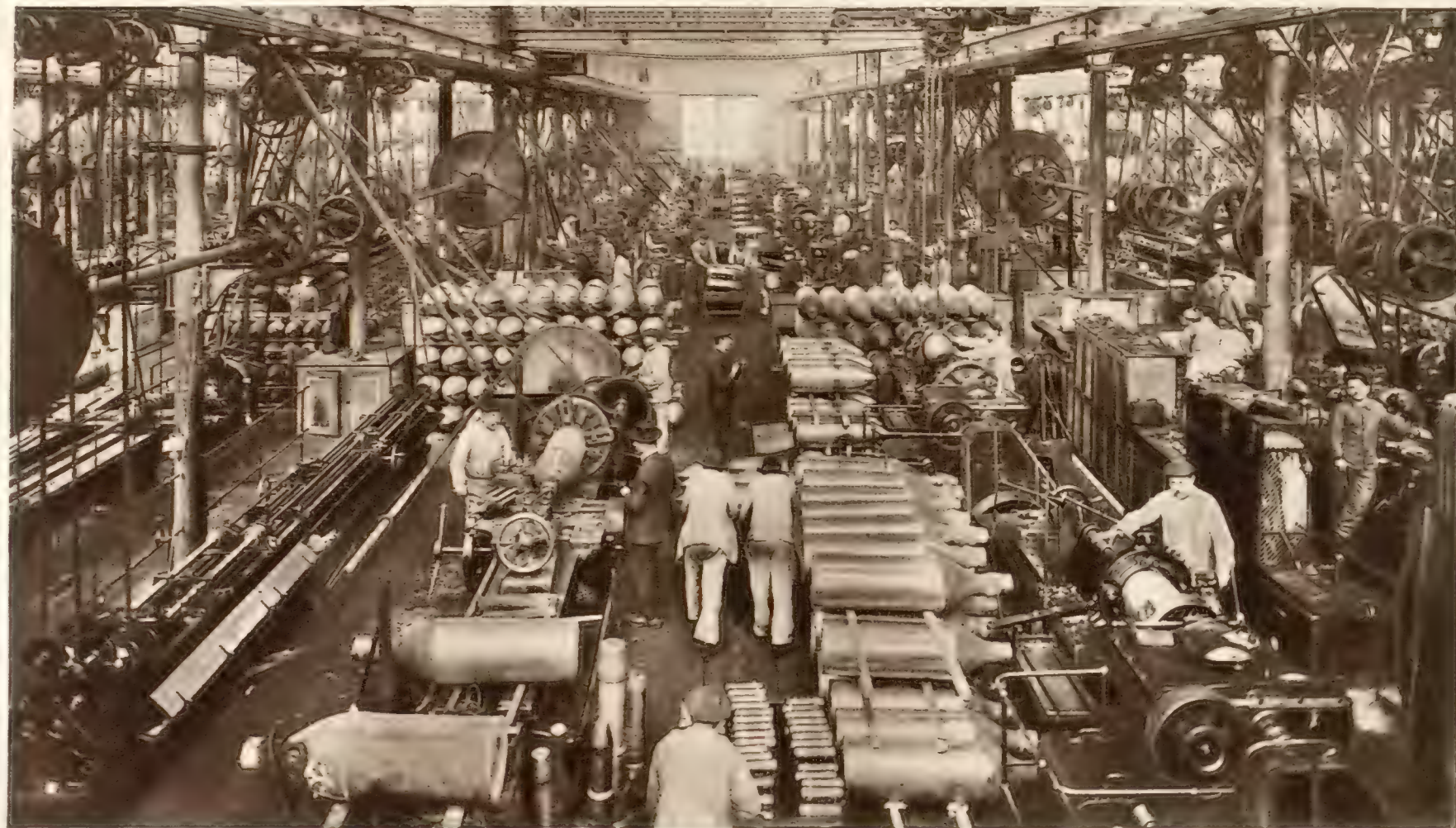
guns which have been taken. In No. 2 we have a view of one of the camps, showing part of the native infantry lines with the service "pal" tents used in the Indian Army, and donkeys at their daily task of providing the camp water-supply. No. 3 shows a commissariat sheep on the line of march. The officer in No. 4 is General Fry, commanding the Belgaum Brigade in the expedition.



OPPOSING TRENCHES IN THE SAME PHOTOGRAPH: A SECTION OF THE FRENCH AND GERMAN LINES A FEW HUNDRED YARDS APART.

In looking down from a point of vantage upon a section of *terrain* in which trench-warfare is being waged, little is to be seen except the lines of trenches, and the combatants themselves are practically invisible. Save when an infantry attack follows an artillery bombardment or a mine explosion, or (in the case of the Germans) an emission of poisonous gas, the presence of the troops is only revealed by

shells or rifle-fire. In this photograph the distance between the opposing trenches ranges from about 300 to 800 yards. The French lines are those nearest, seen just over the tops of the trees in the foreground. On the extreme left is a network of barbed wire. The further line of trenches is that of the Germans. The loopholes in the parapet can be clearly distinguished.



AT THE "KRUPP'S" OF FRANCE—THE CREUSOT WAR-MUNITION WORKS: HIGH-EXPLOSIVE SHELLS IN THE WORKSHOPS.

The illustration above shows shells being manufactured at the Creusot Works, the "Krupp" establishment of France. In the corner to the left is seen the double machine which serves to bore out the barrels of guns, with, over it, the machine with which the gun-barrels are grooved and the rifling spirals cut. To the left centre in front a shell is seen in the rough, as it has left the forge after the metal has

been tempered and annealed. Beyond is a shell after its outside surface has been smoothed. Beyond that again another is seen undergoing the smoothing process, with a white-bloused workman beside it. To the right of the centre, shells are seen being turned into their final shape, and the pointed, or ogival, form of the heads machined and regularised in readiness for service. That practically ends the exterior work.



AT THE "KRUPP'S" OF FRANCE—THE CREUSOT WAR-MUNITION WORKS: HIGH-EXPLOSIVE SHELLS READY FOR THE FINAL PROCESS.

The shells shown above are externally finished, after having passed through all the series of foundry operations at Creusot, from the initial stage, when, as a rough ingot of steel, the metal is received at the factory, to the last of the machine workshop stages, after which the metal-workers part company with them. The exterior operations end with that. The projectiles are then ready for transfer to the

next department, where the interior of the shell is prepared for the reception of the explosive charge. The hollow chamber of each projectile is washed with petrol, to remove grease and dust. It is then heated at moderate temperature and varnished so as to prevent friction from roughness being set up, and consequent premature explosion, after the melinite high-explosive charge is in place inside the shell.

smoothed. Beyond
workman beside it.
pointed, or ogival, form
is the exterior work.



SHELL-MAKING AT THE CREUSOT WORKS: COPPER-BELTING THE "75's."

The attaching and making fast of the copper belt near the base of the shell, required to enable the projectile to take the grooves of the rifling, is an operation effected by two sets of hydraulic presses. In the first, a horizontal press fixes the copper in grooves previously scored on the body of the shell. A second and vertical press ensures the copper belt becoming firmly wedged and immovable.



SHELL-MAKING AT THE CREUSOT WORKS: TESTING FOR FLAWS BY SOUND.

Two important operations are seen here, indicating also the thoroughness of the supervision applied in shell-manufacture. Every shell is tested for flaws by sound, being hammered just as, at railway stations, the tyres of the train-wheels are tapped. In the background a man seen is weighing each shell, in order to ensure its answering to the exact regulation weight—a vital point in aiming with long-ranging guns.



MAKING MAN-HIGH "JACK JOHNSONS" FOR THE FRENCH: PLACING A SHELL IN ITS TEMPERING-BATH AT THE CREUSOT WORKS.

The tempering of the steel is one of the series of vitally important factory processes through which all shells have to be passed in order that the component fibres and grain of the metal shall attain the special uniform consistency and molecular character and tough quality of fibre that are requisite. The projectile, which has already undergone its preliminary heating and shaping process into the final form,

is brought to a red heat by means of a constantly supervised heating operation in a specially constructed shell furnace. It is then lifted out and lowered, as seen in the illustration above, into the tempering-bath. In that, by means of jets of water kept continually spraying on the hot metal from all sides of the bath, the metal is by degrees cooled down and acquires the indispensable toughness.

HOW IT WORKS: XXVIII.—SCOUTING.

A SCOUT needs an experience similar to that of a big-game hunter, besides several other special qualifications, such as: (1) Knowledge of signalling; (2) Judgment as to what to report, and how to do this shortly and clearly; (3) A working knowledge of maps and diagrams, and the ability to produce these; (4) Good judgment as to distances, and as to military value of special ground—formation, obstacles, etc.; (5) Ability to interpret footprints and other signs; (6) Ability to set his course by the sun or stars, so as to be independent when a compass is not available.

An expert in the art of concealing his movements makes a most valuable scout, as lack of care or experience in this direction will probably lead to his death at the hands of an enemy sniper and the consequent loss to his commanding officer of all the information he has obtained.

When taking an observation over the top of a high ridge, the scout should remove his cap and crawl up the slope until a sight can be obtained just over the summit, keeping the head as low as possible, so as not to present a conspicuous mark on the skyline (Fig. 1). If it be necessary to raise the head above this line, the movement both in raising and lowering it should be done very slowly. A piece of open ground may sometimes be crossed in safety by a cavalry scout if he dismount and conceal himself behind his horse's shoulder, allowing the animal to stop and feed from time to time, so that it may appear to be alone. When travelling over an unfamiliar route, it is a good practice to look back frequently, so as to recognise the objects, when returning (Figs. 2 and 3), as they present themselves from the other point of view, and so improve the chance of finding

the way without difficulty on the return journey. The correct estimate of his distance from a given object may be arrived at in several ways without a range-finder. A card, marked to scale by a previous experiment and held out at arm's length (Fig. 4), will give the distance

of a standing man from the observer; and another card, treated in the same way, will deal with a man on horseback or any other object for which its scale has been prepared. If the bolt be removed from the breech of the service rifle and a distant horseman be observed through the barrel, the man and horse appear to cover the diameter at 350 yards, one half the diameter at 650 yards, and one third at 850 to 900 yards; this latter range can only be observed, however, in exceptionally good light. A standing man covers the barrel diameter at 300 yards, one half the diameter at about 550 yards, and one third at 800 yards (Fig. 8). A rough estimate of the distance of the observer from an object (Fig. 5) may be obtained by holding the hand out in front, in the direction of the object, with the thumb pointing upwards, the edge, or side, of the thumb being brought into "sight contact" with the object, and the right eye closed. On opening the right eye and closing the left, without moving the hand or head, a space will appear between the object and the thumb (Fig. 6). The distance from the observer to the object may be roughly ascertained by estimating the length of this space and multiplying it by ten. An experienced scout can sometimes form a reliable opinion as to the nature and number of troops in a marching column by the cloud of dust rising from it. Infantry on the march throw up a low, dense cloud, cavalry a thinner and higher cloud, and guns or wagons produce a number of separate clouds, and a motor vehicle a long continuous cloud.

[Continued opposite.]



FIG. 8.—ESTIMATING THE DISTANCE OF AN OBJECT BY LOOKING THROUGH A RIFLE-BARREL (WITH BOLT REMOVED): VARIOUS DISTANCES INDICATED BY THE RELATIVE SIZE OF THE OBJECT IN THE APERTURE.



HOW IT WORKS: METHODS OF A SCOUT IN AVOIDING SKY-LINE, ESTIMATING DISTANCE, READING HOOFMARKS, AND KEEPING DIRECTION.

Continued
In picking up the information obtainable from the tracks of men and horses over all sorts of ground, the South African and Australian natives go much further than the average white man. A walking horse places his footprints in pairs, the hind shoe overlapping the print made by the front one (Fig. 7). When trotting, a similar pattern is formed, but the toes make a deeper impression than the heels. At a canter,

two single prints occur, then a pair; whilst a galloping horse makes four separate prints, with deep toe-marks. Reversed horse-shoes cannot deceive an experienced tracker as to the direction travelled, a trotting horse with shoes fitted in this way showing an unnatural track in the shape of deep heel-prints. A walking man makes deep heel-prints, but when running, his heels scarcely touch the ground.



HIMSELF "ROUMANIA FOR THE TIME BEING": M. JOHN BRATIANO, PREMIER.

The attitude of Roumania towards the war has been explained in an interesting article by Dr. E. J. Dillon in "Land and Water." "It is no exaggeration," he says, "to describe Roumania as a sort of Teuton colony." He relates how the Roumanian maize and corn harvests have been bought up by Germany and Austria, how Roumanian opinion has been influenced by those financially concerned, and how the

A LEADER OF THE "YOUNG ROUMANIAN PATRIOTS": M. TAKE JONESCU.

policy of the Roumanian Premier, M. Bratiano, is in accord with them. "To sum up," Dr. Dillon adds, "Roumania for the time being is M. John Bratiano. . . . With the exception of the enlightened Roumanian patriots led by Take Jonescu and Filipescu, the only public opinion with which he is concerned is that of the classes whose interests keep them linked to Austria and Germany."—[Photos. by Julia.]



FILLING JAM-TIN GRENADES WITH TURKISH SHELL AND BARBED-WIRE SCRAPS: BRITISH MUNITION-WORK AT THE DARDANELLES!

To cope with the immense demand for hand-grenades on the Gallipoli Peninsula, recourse has been had to the method of bomb-making originally adopted by the men of the regiments in Flanders—using empty jam and cigarette tins, otherwise camp refuse. We see a British party so employed, with, as the extensive heap of "empties" makes it appear, an almost illimitable source of supply to draw upon.

For filling the bombs, fragments of Turkish shells are used, and scraps of Turkish barbed wire: thus in fact, paying the enemy back with his own. The man on the extreme right is seen snipping up barbed wire from the tangled coil in front of him.—[Photo. by C.N.; Officially Circulated on Behalf of the Press Bureau.]

JONESCU.

"Dr. Dillon adds, frightened Roumanian he is concerned is [Photo. by Julietta.]



WHERE WOMEN AND GIRLS EMPLOYED IN MAKING MUNITIONS CHEERED THE KING: HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO FACTORIES AT BIRMINGHAM.

His Majesty the King recently made a tour of inspection among munition workers and hospitals for wounded in the Midlands. On July 22, after spending the morning in Coventry, he went on to Birmingham. That afternoon he visited the hospital which King Edward opened at Bournbrook, and a local factory. His Majesty stayed the night with Sir Richard Cooper at Shenstone Court, Lichfield, and

the next day returned to Birmingham. The first visit on the 23rd was made to the works of Messrs. Kynochs, Ltd., whose chairman, Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, conducted the King over the premises. His Majesty was particularly interested in the making of quick-firing 18-pounder shells, and the capping and packing of cartridges. Some 8000 work-people gave the King a hearty welcome. His Majesty next

(Continued opposite)



Continued. "ONE CERTAIN RESULT—VICTORY": THE KING INTERESTED IN SHELL-MAKING AT THE BIRMINGHAM MUNITION FACTORIES.

visited the Birmingham Small Arms Company's works at Small Heath, and was received by the chairman, Sir Hallett Rogers, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, and other directors. Thence the Royal party proceeded to the works of the Metropolitan Carriage, Wagon and Finance Company at Saltley, where his Majesty took lunch, the Lord Mayor of Birmingham being among those present. In a brief speech, the King said that he "fully appreciated the evident zeal and cheerfulness with which the hands were working, not only to maintain the present output, but to increase it." He was confident that this would be done, and that there would be but one certain result—victory." Later, his Majesty visited the Birmingham Metal and Munitions Company and the Wolseley Motor Company. — [Photos. by Blyth Clayton and C.N.]

BIRMINGHAM.

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His Majesty next
[Continued opp. p.]



OUR ITALIAN ALLIES: AN AVIATORS' CAMP; AND KING VICTOR'S MOTOR-CAR MAKING FOR THE FIRING-LINE.

Photograph No. 1 shows an Italian aviators' camp. Italy's aviators are second to none in efficiency, and the Army possesses a large and highly trained *personnel*, entirely reorganised during 1912. The country's manufacturing resources ensure that there will be no shortage of machines. Farman and British Bristol 'planes are largely in use, built in Italy under licence; but a number of Italian makers,

such as Antoni of Pisa, Pensuti and Calligaro of Pordenone, and Chiribiri, of Turin, have turned out excellent machines of home designs.—No. 2 shows King Victor's grey car, which is ubiquitous at the front. One day it is seen threading, unescorted, the Trentino passes, at times within range of the enemy. On another, it dashes up where fighting is hottest near the Isonzo.—[Photos, by Brocherel.]



A SPLENDID GIFT: NINETY MOTOR-AMBULANCES FOR THE FRENCH ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE, FROM THE A.A. AND M.U. OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The value of mechanical traction in war has exceeded the wildest imaginings of enthusiasts, and there is no branch of war-duty for which the motor has not lent its invaluable aid. One very important direction has been in the work of rescuing and aiding the wounded—beneficent labour which has been done with a speed and completeness undreamt-of in former wars. Nothing could have been more welcome

than the splendid gift of ninety motor-ambulances presented by the Automobile Association and Motor Union of Great Britain to the French Army Medical Service. Last week, in the Cour d'Honneur of the Hôtel des Invalides, President Poincaré inspected the assemblage, which will be of incalculable service to our gallant Allies, and much admiration was expressed for their completeness of equipment.—[Photo. by C.N.]

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FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XVII.—NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 3/2ND LONDON REGIMENT (ROYAL FUSILIERS).

Back Row (left to right): Cpl. Allen, Lce-Cpls. Cox, Green, Landergen, Sievwright, Shaw, Wren, Etherington, Moffat, Cooper, Pickard, Sharp, Smith, Pye, Francis, Brewer, Wardle; (Fourth Row): Cpl. Newman, Lce-Cpls. Smith, Monks, Cpl. Savage, Lce-Cpl. McCall, Cpls. Churchill, Perrin, Charman, Lce-Cp. Emerson, Cpls. Gill, Rouse, Faulkes, Beaumont, L. Barker, Innes, Herlihy, Lce-Sgt. Newton; (Third Row): Cpl. Dudley, Sgts. Hawkins, Maxwell, Lce-Sgt. Smith, Sgts. W. Doughty, Birt, Smith, Doughty, Flintham, Wright, Arkland, Fisher, Lce-Sgts. Corker, Gardner, Adlam, Lce-Cpls. Clarke, Wright, Savage;

(Second Row): Co.-Sgt.-Major Hinton, Sgts. Burns, Taylor, Lce-Sgt. Thearle, Sgt. Thompson, Co.-Q.M. Sgts. Rhodes, Anderson, Regt.-Q.M.-Sgt. Miller, Regt.-S.M. C. Brown, Co.-S.M. Sutherland, Co.-Q.M.-Sgt. W. Thorne, Co.-S.M. Mickels, Sgt.-Drummer Gray, Sgt. Watkins, Co.-Q.M.-Sgt. Gaskin, Lce-Sgt. West; (First Row): Cpl. Clarke, Lce-Cpls. Wallace, Hewett, Williams, Shimmin, Cpl. Kaye, Lce-Cpl. James, O.R.-Sgt. Donhue, Lce-Cpls. Holliday, Delaney, Rourke, Carter, Radcliffe, Power. The Battalion is very keen on its work, and may be trusted to uphold the traditions of the Fusiliers.—[Photo. by S. and G.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XVII.—OFFICERS OF THE 3/2ND LONDON REGIMENT (ROYAL FUSILIERS).

In the Back Row, standing (from left to right), are: 2nd Lt. G. B. Henderson, 2nd Lt. G. D. Porteus, 2nd Lt. P. A. Tucker, 2nd Lt. R. Colleymore, 2nd Lt. A. S. Gray, 2nd Lt. H. R. Barton, 2nd Lt. H. J. Hawkins, 2nd Lt. Stevens, 2nd Lt. J. A. Miller, 2nd Lt. P. C. Taylor; Seated are (reading from left to right): 2nd Lt. Ellis, Lt. Snell, Capt. E. B. Towse, Capt. H. M. Thin, Major E. J. Hogan, 2nd Lt. and Adj. Carfax Bayly, Surg.-Capt. Yorke Moore, R.A.M.C., and Lt. and Qtr.-Mstr. D. D. Shepherd; On the Ground (again from left to right) are: 2nd Lt. C. C. Hirst and 2nd Lt. W. Ridgway. The 2nd

Battalion of the London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) is one of the City Territorial Regiments, and, as a Militia Regiment, saw active service before the present war, under Lord Roberts, in South Africa. Two extra battalions of the unit, bringing it up to a force of three battalions, have been raised since last August. The Royal Fusiliers are the old 7th Foot, "The City of London Regiment" *par excellence*. Raised by James II., and specially armed with "fusils," or short flint-lock muskets, they boast nineteen battle-honours, ranging from the Siege of Namur to the Relief of Ladysmith.—[Photo. by S. and G.]

(FUSILIERS).

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kin, Lce-Sgt. West;
ye, Lce-Cpl. James,
the Battalion is very
to. by S. and G.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XVII.—WITH THE 3/2ND LONDON REGIMENT (ROYAL FUSILIERS) AT TATTENHAM CORNER.

The 3-2nd London Regiment have been going through their war-service training at Epsom, billeted in extemporised barrack accommodation provided in the racing stables at Tattenham Corner, and in railway carriages on a race-train siding. Their training has been very complete and thorough, and the battalion is as "hard as nails" with constant route marches and field-days. Great activity has also

been shown in beating up for recruits with the battalion band. Photograph No. 1 shows part of the rifle-range which the battalion has been constructing at Tattenham Corner. No. 2 shows the men outside one of their railway-carriage billets. No. 3 is an interior glimpse of a carriage which serves as the battalion barber's shop. In No. 4 we see sleeping quarters provided in a horse-box.—[Photos. by S. and G.]